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**Alfred** KNIT DRESSES AND ENSEMBLES  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1961 • 24 Tamuz, 5721 • 22 Muharram, 1381

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## PRESIDENT Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta is a welcome guest.

He represents a new part of the world and its emerging forces. With their many liabilities of centuries-old neglect, the recently liberated nations of Africa also have advantages, for they are not bound by either ancient jealousies and hostilities, or stragglings of traditions. Thus they have a chance, at least, of making better sense of statecraft than some of the leaders of nations that have enjoyed independence for centuries.

He is doubly welcome because he has chosen Israel for his first port of call outside Africa, for his first formal state visit. For so long Israel was the newest and youngest of nations that it is a peculiar satisfaction to us to see that those who have come after us, in time, consider our experiment successful and therefore worth studying. Often enough we seem to see only the mistakes and shortcomings of the past years: it is good to see visitors who come because they have heard that despite all difficulties, a great deal has been done here in the past decades. Indeed, most of the countries of Africa are more fortunate than we are in natural resources, though poorer in skilled manpower. They feel that where the great accumulation of wealth of the great western countries is not something that can be emulated or amassed in a short time, a skeleton living structure that contains most of the essentials of modern life, such as has been created here, is within the reach of new states without great means at their disposal.

At the same time there is much that we may learn from Africa. In a continent where peoples are divided into tribes that have maintained their separate existence until today, and also chopped into arbitrary administrative areas by foreign rulers, the new African nations are already successfully orienting themselves into larger and stronger units for the outside world. At the present time President Yameogo heads not only his own state, but also those of the three other members of the "Conseil de l'Entente," which includes the Ivory Coast, Niger and Dahomey, all of which were formerly parts of French West Africa. The federation has a customs union and joint development and communication projects, and coordinates its policies in the fields of taxation, labour laws and public administration.

In other respects each country is independent, and Upper Volta is a little more independent than the others, for it has declined to permit French military to remain or establish a temporary base. Naturally, there has been some pressure on the part of these that Upper Volta should join this group, rather than that derived from the former French colonies. On ethnic and geo-political grounds there might be some reason for such a proposal, but at the present time, however, not only is the French-speaking group already well-established, but their stand on international affairs is not parallel to that of the group led by President Nkrumah of Ghana, whose votes in the U.N. have recently most often gone to Soviet-sponsored issues. As regards Israel, in particular, the countries of the Entente have shown a great measure of friendly understanding. "Like ourselves," say the Voltas, "you have known discrimination and you have overcome it. We have every reason to understand each other on human grounds."

Europe is forming into solid groups of nations banded together for strength and stability. Africa, on a similar level, is endeavouring to do the same. If there is any hope that the major conflict now raging in the world is to be solved peacefully, it can only be through the strengthening of this growing international cooperation between the states. Whatever help we are able to give to these states is the best possible investment in our own future.

## Iraq Bars Kuwait Entry Into League; Another Meeting Due

**CAIRO (Reuters).**—Iraq last night vetoed Kuwait's application to join the Arab League, a reliable source reported.

The League Council met in secret session for an hour, and later the Chairman, Abdel Khamik el Tawil, of Morocco, announced that they would reconvene on July 12.

This would be after Abdul Khamik Hassouna, Secretary-General of the League, has returned from his mission to Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, he added.

A League source said that the Iraqi delegate, Abdul Hussein el Kotbi, vetoed Kuwait's application, claiming that the League Charter requires a unanimous decision on membership applications.

The Saudi delegate, Mohamed el Zoghbi, argued that only a majority decision was necessary, the source added.

**Hassouna Request**

Earlier, it was reported that the League Secretary-General had requested a postponement of the Council meeting on Kuwait until his effort at mediation had been completed.

The spokesman said the Lebanese delegate, Joseph Abu Khater, proposed postponement. When the Lebanese proposal was put to the vote, Saudi Arabia abstained while the nine other countries agreed.

The Iraqi delegate had declared that Iraq would withdraw from the League if it accepted Kuwait's application. He told reporters that "Britain is seeking to justify the concentration of her troops in Kuwait and the Arab Gulf as a strike at Arab liberation movements from Aden to Kuwait."

Hassouna yesterday arrived in Kuwait from Baghdad where he conferred with Iraqi officials on the crisis over Iraq's claim to the oil-rich Persian Gulf territory. He held his first meeting with Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Abdulrahman el-Sabah last night. Hassouna was loudly acclaimed by thousands of Kuwaitis on his arrival. The crowd also shouted "Death to Kasseem."

The Secretary-General said he would go on to Saudi Arabia after a couple of days in Kuwait. He expressed hope that "Arab solidarity" would not be adversely affected by what is going on now.

## S. Africa Threat To Arrest U.N. Inquiry Team

**JOHANNESBURG (Reuters).**—Foreign Minister Eric Louw said last night that members of the United Nations South-West Africa Committee would be arrested immediately if they entered South-West Africa.

In a statement to Radio South Africa, Mr. Louw said that if the members tried to enter South-West Africa from the Protectorate of Bechuanaland they would be sent back to the Protectorate.

Mr. Louw said this decision had taken because of what he described as the provocative attitude shown by the Committee in saying they would enter South-West Africa with or without the permission of the South African Government.

The Committee, under its chairman, Professor Enrique Rodriguez Fabrega, is due to leave Accra this week for a policy of apartheid there.

The Committee is under orders to investigate conditions in South-West Africa after strong condemnation in the U.N. of the South African Government's application of a policy of apartheid there.

South Africa administered South-West Africa, a German colony before World War II, under a League of Nations mandate which it declines to convert into a U.N. trusteeship.

## SYRIAN SHIPPING

**TIRIAS.**—Three single rifle shots from the Syrian fortified position opposite the old customs house at the Port of Tyre bridge interrupted dredging operations for half an hour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

For some time, Syrian soldiers standing on the eastern shore of the River Jordan had been shooting at the workmen. The shots were fired from a distance of 150-200 metres.

## J'lem Cheers Yameogo At Outset of State Visit

### UPPER VOLTA LEADER HERE FOR 8 DAYS



President Yameogo greeted on arrival at Lydda Airport by President Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Meir.

**Jerusalem Post Staff**

The President of Upper Volta, M. Maurice Yameogo, was warmly welcomed by the people of Jerusalem yesterday evening at the outset of his eight-day state visit to Israel.

Accompanied by President Zvi, Yameogo was greeted at the entrance to the Capital by Mayor Meir, who greeted him with a Jewish symbol of hospitality. An enthusiastic crowd cheered as President Yameogo, the first head of state to pay an official state visit to Israel, accepted with evident emotion the offering and the traditional welcoming blessing from Deputy Mayor Rabin.

President Yameogo, riding together with President Ben-Zvi, entered the Capital behind a smart motorcade escorted at 9:40 p.m. Upon reaching the boulevard leading into the city, the motorcade stopped. President Ben-Zvi and his guest, President Yameogo, and his entourage stepped out of their limousines to receive the Mayor's welcome, and to be greeted by the Municipal Council and senior officials.

## E. Bloc Delays Laos Peace, U.S. Says

**GENEVA.**—The U.S. demanded yesterday that the Communists stop their "obstruction, obfuscation and delay" at the Laos peace conference and get down to concrete negotiations on restoring peace to the South-East Asian kingdom.

A U.S. delegation leader John M. Stevens lashed back at the "boldness and arrogance of new Communist procedural tactics at the seven-week-old talks." On Monday Communist Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi and his Soviet and North Vietnamese allies insisted that the conference discuss Laos' neutrality status, leaving the question of international control of a cease-fire until later.

Mr. Stevens told the 28th plenary session that the reasons behind the Communist proposal "fairly leap out at us because of their boldness and their arrogance. They are the reasons of intervention and aggression."

## Seoul to Arrest Ex-PM, Associates

**SEOUL (AP).**—The South Korean military junta yesterday accused former Premier John M. Chang, a Catholic, and his top political aides of Communist collaboration before his regime was toppled in a 1960 election.

In a 30-page announcement issued through the Information Office of the military junta, the junta accused Mr. Chang of "treasonous activities" and "collaboration with the enemy."

## Portuguese and Angolans Deny Atrocity Charges

**LESSON.**—The Portuguese Government yesterday denied "fantastic and tendentious" accusations that its forces are committing horrors and atrocities in Angola.

In a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry, the Government said that, before the arrival of forces in northern Angola, "terrorists" had murdered, mutilated, and chopped up men, women and children of all races.

"For several weeks some international political circles and certain religious sects or foreign missionary organizations have started a campaign against Portugal over Angola."

## Eichmann Knew He Was Top Criminal

**JERUSALEM POST REPORTER**

"The Allies consider me War Criminal No. 1," Eichmann told two persons in the final days of World War II. One of them was Horst Grell and the other was Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl. Their depositions, made before courts in Germany and Austria, were yesterday entered into the records of the Jerusalem District Court, as were those of Kurt Becher, Walter Huppenkothen, Eberhard von Thadden and Hans Juttner.

Eichmann was sober when he told this to Grell; he was said to have been drunk when he spoke to Hoettl.

Both confirmed that Eichmann had claimed that six million Jews had been exterminated. Hoettl recalled that Eichmann had termed "Death's great expedition."

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's counsel, put up a stiff fight against having Becher's testimony admitted, quoting from the deposition itself to show that Becher had been informed of the questions before he appeared in court. The court decided to admit the testimony, but to take this fact into consideration.

Becher accused Eichmann of sabotaging Himmler's new policy of sparing Jewish lives.

The reading of the six testimonies occupied all of yesterday's session. It is expected that Dr. Servatius will resume the "Hungarian Chapter" today.

## IL. Im. Fire Rages at Beit Lidd

**BEIT LIDD.**—Nearly two dozen fire engines and fire fighting equipment from about a dozen cities and towns as far north as Nahariya and as far south as Gedera were after midnight last night still fighting a fire which broke out at 5 p.m. at the Jewish Agency warehouse in Beit Lidd and at the Beit Lidd ma-barra west of Natanya.

At press time, the blaze, which residents said had started as a brush fire, spread over an area of more than 200 dunams and caused more than ILIm. worth of damage.

No injuries were reported. The Police, the Defence Forces, and Lydda Airport rushed reinforcements and all possible fire-fighting and communications equipment to the scene.

## Aliza Pano Gets Life Term

**HAIFA.**—Mrs. Aliza Pano, 29, was found guilty yesterday of the premeditated murder last October of Mrs. Paula Eliaz, 57, and sentenced to life imprisonment by the District Court.

Before sentence was passed, she replied in the affirmative when the court asked her if she had anything to say.

The unanimous verdict of the three-man bench found that her deed had not been a single element of premeditation, homicide and cool, exact planning.

The accused killed Mrs. Eliaz, wife of her admitted lover, Rafael Eliaz, the poet, by a dose of poison, administered in a cup of fruit juice at the victim's home on Mt. Carmel.

She had assured the husband's absence at the time by arranging a trust with him in a cafe without telephone in Nazareth, to which she hurried after the murder to spend the night with him.

The court found that her story of having intended to kill herself with the fatal draught was fantastic and full of distortion, which it rejected outright. The court expressed surprise that the defence presented this version as truthful.

It also rejected the defence plea that she was not culpable at the time of the murder because of her mental condition. The evidence before the court showed that she was not acting under irresistible impulses.

## Katanga Cancels Leo'ville Accords

**ELISABETHVILLE (UPI).**—The Katanga National Assembly yesterday rejected all agreements between its President, Moise Tshombe, and the Central Congolese Government in Leopoldville.

Diplomats said the overwhelming Assembly vote went far toward wrecking the uneasy start which appeared to have been made toward a Congo settlement.

Mr. Tshombe made several agreements with Leopoldville leaders two weeks ago in an effort to win his freedom from imprisonment.

Among them were promises to send a Katanga delegation to a Congress Parliament to merge Katanga's Army into a united Congolese force and to forget all about Katanga's aim of independence. Those promises were wiped off the board yesterday.

Only 22 National Assembly members, including two non-voting members, attended the session, even though the Assembly President said earlier that 40 must be present for a quorum.

An Assembly Vice-President Charles Mutaka ordered the report to be read. The Assembly, not bothering to vote on it, agreed by agreement, killed it with a single vote, 18 to 4.

Moise said the Assembly was justified in its action because "the off legal Central Government of the Congo is that of Leopoldville" — the former Congolese Premier killed while in captivity in Katanga itself.

## Nkrumah Threat To Quit & Threat

**ACCRA (Reuters).**—President Nkrumah said yesterday that if Britain were to join the European Common Market "on conditions in which the position of Ghana as a member of the sterling area was prejudiced, we shall almost certainly be forced to leave the sterling area."

He told Parliament he believed British membership in the Common Market would have a "disruptive effect" on the Commonwealth.

## JFK'S NOTE

**HYANNIS PORT MASS. (AP).**—President Kennedy told Premier Khrushchev yesterday the U.S. wants to live in peace with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kennedy's statement was made in a cable replying to one sent by Mr. Khrushchev to mark America's 148th Independence Day.

## Imports to Egypt State-Controlled

**CAIRO (AP).**—Egyptian Minister of Economy Hassan Abbas Zaki announced yesterday that henceforth all Egyptian Region imports will be made under state control.

Zaki said firms belonging to Government public institutions and factories will be the sole organs permitted to import goods from abroad.

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(Adv.)



## Keren Hayesod-KKL To Open Intensified Local Fund Drive

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth have decided to launch an all-out fund drive in Israel this year. Mr. Yacov Tsur, Chairman of the KKL Board of Directors, told the press yesterday at a luncheon meeting of the Jerusalem Journalists Club.

"The Israeli is not yet fully aware that the voluntary spirit is incumbent upon him and that he is on the edge of a disaster," Mr. Tsur said. "The argument that Israel is doing this through taxes, that Jews abroad were told to be responsible citizens in their own country and to their own Jewish community, and also to participate in Israel's development, as Israel must be 'Jews plus'."

The Keren Kayemeth has begun reclaiming a "new" barren hill area called Karmel, north of Lake Kinneret where the Jordan river runs into the lake. The area consists of 22,000 dunams of which 7,000 are earmarked for agricultural reclamation.

**Near Border**  
The remainder of the area, which is located in a sensitive spot by the Israeli-Syrian border, will probably be used for the settlement of Jewish immigrants. The soil is said to be the best in Galilee, but is now

strewn with basalt boulders. Tractors and land levellers are already working there, Mr. Tsur said.

Reporting on a meeting Monday of the Keren Kayemeth Board of Directors, Mr. Tsur said that the KKL had been asked to allow the re-settlement of a number of villages vacated by settlers for various reasons or never settled. This follows the increase in immigration. The villages are mainly in Afulam and Galilee. Next week, the first families will move into Afulam in the Afulam area. The Keren Kayemeth's job will be to get these villages ready for absorbing settlers by providing employment in agriculture and land reclamation until crop yields are sufficient. Mr. Tsur said that the KKL had established themselves permanently through such temporary employment.

He said reclamation of one dunam of land cost an average of IL500, with the cost sometimes rising to IL600.

Declaring that the institution's task was now to open up new areas, Mr. Tsur noted another area, Be'erotaim, near Nitzana, now being reclaimed. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Elhanan Gafni, secretary of the Association of Public Relations Officers.

## In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Criminal Appeals

Before Justices Silberg, Witkon and Justices

Prof. Kurt Sitten, Appellant, v. The Attorney-General, Respondent (C.R. 45/61).

**Trial Dismissed**  
The Appellate Prof. Kurt Sitten, was charged in the District Court with communicating information calculated to be used to an enemy, for a purpose prejudicial to the security of the State.

Under section 21(b) of the Official Secrets Ordinance, 1957, and with delivering secret information without being authorized to do so, with intent to impair the security of the State.

He was found guilty on two counts under the Official Secrets Ordinance and on two counts under the State Security Law, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

In his appeal to the Supreme Court, the appellant argued that the trial court had no jurisdiction to try him, that the information had been communicated to the appellant by the State, and that the appellant had been charged under both the Official Secrets Ordinance and the State Security Law, but that the latter, and not the former, was the applicable law.

**Judgment**  
The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered in three separate judgments. Justice Silberg, after setting out the facts of the case, considered the appellant's preliminary argument. When an accused, he said, is charged with communicating information calculated to be used to an enemy, or with delivering secret information without being authorized to do so, then it is sufficient if the indictment indicates that the information was delivered in a certain period of time, without any individual reference to each piece of information.

But as it is the duty of the prosecution to establish the facts of the case, the prosecution must prove that the appellant had delivered the information in the period of time specified in the indictment.

Justice Silberg then considered the appellant's argument that the prosecution had failed to prove that the information had been delivered to the appellant by the State. He said that the appellant had delivered the information to the State, and that the State had delivered the information to the appellant.

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## LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post July 3, 1961

to all three agents was calculated to be useful to an enemy or to impair the security of the State, in the light of the relations between the foreign country which employed these agents and our country.

And from the facts as a whole it is clear, he continued, that the District Court had been entitled to conclude that there had been a high degree of probability that the consequences of the appellant's communicating this information would be to the detriment of the security of the State. He reached this conclusion, he said, on the strength of the overall picture, even if each and every one of the facts standing alone would not have been sufficient to establish the appellant's guilt.

As to Mr. Solomon's argument that the appellant's motive had been his concern for his family, he was not prepared, held Justice Silberg, to accept this argument. The District Court judges by pronouncing on the existence or not of such a motive, and in refraining from taking a stand on this question he thought he would be doing the appellant a good turn in any case.

Justice Silberg then considered the appellant's argument that the prosecution had failed to prove that the appellant had delivered the information to the State. He said that the appellant had delivered the information to the State, and that the State had delivered the information to the appellant.

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one count, therefore, he should be acquitted; but this would be in no way affected by the fact that, in any case, had been too lenient rather than too severe.

**Justice Witkon**  
Justice Witkon said that he agreed that the prosecution could rely on section 21(a) of the Official Secrets Ordinance and that this is not really so. For like all legal presumptions, it is only a presumption, and it is only a presumption that the appellant's communicating this information would be to the detriment of the security of the State.

At first glance, said Justice Cohn, section 21(a) of the Law appears Draconian and harsh. But this is not really so. For like all legal presumptions, it is only a presumption, and it is only a presumption that the appellant's communicating this information would be to the detriment of the security of the State.

In the present case, he concluded, the District Court had erred in requiring the prosecution to elaborate on the nature of the information passed by the appellant, and had thus caused the trial to be unnecessarily prolonged. For under the Official Secrets Ordinance the information is not required to be secret at all; and the charges under the Official Secrets Ordinance are based on the appellant's contact with foreign agents, which, in the absence of any reasonable explanation, creates the presumption that the information conveyed had been secret and that the appellant had had no authority to convey it.

**Appeal dismissed**  
Judgment given on June 28, 1961.

**Justice Cohn**  
Justice Cohn concurred with both Justice Silberg and Justice Witkon and then went on to make a further point. Section 21(a) of the State Security Law provides that the prosecution with two alternatives: they may either detail the information which they allege was secret and that had been delivered by the accused without his being authorized to do so, with intent to impair the security of the State; or they may merely charge that the accused was in contact with a foreign agent, and that the accused was aware of the fact that the information he was conveying was secret.

On one count only, Justice Silberg added as he doubted whether the prosecution had proved conclusively that the appellant had known that the information he was conveying was secret. This was in regard to the agent he had met abroad in an institution for advanced scientific research. On this

second case, the prosecution is obliged to prove only that the accused had been in contact with a foreign agent after which the accused is entitled to show that he has a reasonable explanation for this contact.

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At first glance, said Justice Cohn, section 21(a) of the Law appears Draconian and harsh. But this is not really so. For like all legal presumptions, it is only a presumption, and it is only a presumption that the appellant's communicating this information would be to the detriment of the security of the State.

In the present case, he concluded, the District Court had erred in requiring the prosecution to elaborate on the nature of the information passed by the appellant, and had thus caused the trial to be unnecessarily prolonged. For under the Official Secrets Ordinance the information is not required to be secret at all; and the charges under the Official Secrets Ordinance are based on the appellant's contact with foreign agents, which, in the absence of any reasonable explanation, creates the presumption that the information conveyed had been secret and that the appellant had had no authority to convey it.

**Appeal dismissed**  
Judgment given on June 28, 1961.

**Justice Cohn**  
Justice Cohn concurred with both Justice Silberg and Justice Witkon and then went on to make a further point. Section 21(a) of the State Security Law provides that the prosecution with two alternatives: they may either detail the information which they allege was secret and that had been delivered by the accused without his being authorized to do so, with intent to impair the security of the State; or they may merely charge that the accused was in contact with a foreign agent, and that the accused was aware of the fact that the information he was conveying was secret.

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Judgment given on June 28, 1961.

## CLASSIFIED

Where to Stay

**TEL AVIV**

**Park Hotel**  
3330. Centre of Tel Aviv on the sea shore. Comfortable rooms with telephone, but no cold water, private bath and v.c. Excellent Kasher Cuisine, Bar.

**NATANYA**

**Metropol Hotel**  
Tel. 2764. The leading hotel on the sea shore. 30 minutes from Tel Aviv. All rooms with shower and W.C. For tourists and local residents. Please book in advance.

**Business Offers**

**American Pharmacist**  
(bachelor), willing to invest in business, also export and import. Benjamin RAVIV, c/o Tivon Pharmacy, Tivon.

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Apply 2/3 Rehov Bloch, Tel Aviv. Telephone 2988, between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.

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**WANTED**  
2-3 room one-family house, with garden, Jerusalem suburb. Offers: P.O.B. 522, Jerusalem.

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3-4 room flat, new, 2 terraces, central heating, beginning, Rehov. For immediate sale. Offers: No. 2428, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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**EXCELLENT teacher**  
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**THE LEOPARD HASN'T CHANGED ITS SPOTS!!**

Noisily trumpeting the appearance of a "New" party, the "Liberals" made their debut on the political scene of Israel. In a subdued whisper the same old list of candidates was handed in by them for the Knesset.

**HERE THEY ARE - The New Discoveries! The First Fourteen Candidates**

**General Zionists and Progressives**

**LAST Knesset**

**Pinhas Rosen** - the "innovation"

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**Yosef Sapir**

**Moshe Kol**

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**Yosef Serlin**

**Dr. Elimelech Rimalt**

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**Dr. Shimon Kanovits**

**Yehoshua Kagan**

**Rahel Kagan**

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**Moshe Benjamin Nisim** - the "DJ" "miraculous" change! - Prof. Hans Klinghofer.

**SHOULD the worker expect any more from Yosef Sapir the "Liberal" than from Sapir the General Zionist?**

**SHOULD the tradesman and small businessman in Israel believe in this conglomeration of big importers, just because they have decided to call themselves "Liberals"?**

**SHOULD the open-minded academician and professional worker place his trust in these representatives who stand for all that is dated and backward in modern society?**

**SHOULD the State of Israel hand its fate to a group of people who are notorious for their narrow interests, just because they've adopted a new name?**

**THE ANSWER IS A RESOUNDING NO!!**

**ענה להם לא באלף רבתי !!**

**VOTE ALEPH**

**FOR MAPAI**

**THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY**

**ONE THING IS OBVIOUS! - WE MUST CHANGE THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM!**

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
021, 064, 713, 3 30 M.  
News: Hebrew, 6.30, 7.00 and 8.00. 707, 071, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 3



## A Doctor States the Case Underpaid, Overtrained, Even Their Health Imperilled

This letter by a physician working in one of the State hospitals, who signs himself "E.," was written before the strike originally scheduled for tomorrow. Space is given to it here as a full and frank exposition of the doctor's case which is now the subject of intensified negotiations with an inter-ministerial committee.

I SUPPOSE few people like to strike. A physician, above all, hates the thought, as to strike for him means to refuse to give to people the treatment they need, and this is against all his training and conscience. For him even to contemplate striking means he has been pushed beyond his inhuman limits. The purpose of this letter is to give the general public some insight into the life and conditions of work of physicians in Israel.

At approximately 30 years of age, after two years of study, a medical student starts his career at the university. He is generally a picked man as not all types of people are capable of becoming doctors. He works very hard, far harder than for any other profession, for six years. During this period he has to pay a great deal of money, both for his tuition and for his lodgings, and if, and as is also common today with medical students in other countries, he marries young, he often suffers great financial hardships. After this gruelling period, and after he has passed his examinations, he is now a physician although not yet in name. Before he gets his doctorate he has to do one year's internship in an accredited hospital and write and defend his thesis. During this period he works more than ninety hours per week doing between two and three night duties in addition to his regular day work. These nights may be wholly, or only partially, occupied, depending generally on what comes into the hospital during the night.

It is felt that these duties, arduous as they are, are necessary in the tempering that goes into the making of a doctor, and all his teachings from here on, are concerned with making him understand the necessity of subordinating himself to the stringent needs of his profession. He is now between twenty six and twenty seven years old, often a father with a family, and he now draws his first pay which after all his training, and for all this work, is a take home pay of about 11,000 monthly and includes not an agora for overtime. After this year, and with his thesis accepted, and with the title of doctor, he has to work for one year in a remote border village if he does not do this year, he will not be accepted back into a hospital for specialization.

At the age of 29, he now returns to hospital where he generally works for five years in one or other of the hospital departments. During this period he also works about ninety hours per week.



**Diva Alon**

RECOMMENDS  
SPANISH LENTEJAS  
GUISADAS CON  
CHORIZO

(Lentils with Sausages)  
4 pkgs. "Vita" Lentil Soup  
6 cups water  
1 onion  
2 tomatoes  
1 tsp. parsley  
1 tsp. oil  
red gammas  
6 sausages

Fry the onion in the oil until golden brown. Grate or finely chop the gammas and tomatoes and add to the onion and fry a little more. Cut up the sausages and add to this mixture. Meanwhile cook the "Vita" Lentil soup with the water as directed on the packet. When ready add the sausage mixture, stir well and serve, garnished with chopped parsley.

Ready in 10 minutes

**VITA**

NOW available in Israel

**DUAL FILTER  
Tennyson**



Product of The American Tobacco Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

## Now You Have a Hobby

By STELLA DAGAN

ONE cannot live without a hobby. Certainly not with a husband who spends his free time painting a son who collects everything from stones and driftwood to all kinds of shields and inscriptions, from trains, buses and dentists' waiting rooms, and another son who keeps your house in a state of permanent short circuit by his experiments with electricity. I believe that in a way, I have saved me. The joy and inspiration I got out of it were so keen that I felt I had to have it with as many people as possible. I had no illusions that one could really teach Ikebana through weekly articles. It was more than gratifying to learn from scores of friends and readers of the sincere interest that, I believe, this series has aroused in Japanese floral art. We trust that it has helped some so far hobbyless readers find a hobby.

Now that a new assignment is taking my husband abroad again, I am happy I chose Ikebana as my hobby. It is difficult to pack a potter's kiln or a collection of old bronzes. The few flower holders and the pair of clippers I need, will, I hope, cause no problems of overweight.



Right, wild berry branches combined with roses; centre, loquat leaves and small flowers; left, hanging arrangement.

Household Hints

When you ask your green-grocer for celery, parsley or fennel, you are likely to receive a bundle of herbs big enough to last you for a month. You will use one or two stems. The rest will be put in a jar of water, only to be thrown away a few days later when it has wilted.

Here's a tip: keep your herbs out of the water! Instead tie them into a small bunch with a piece of string and dry them in the sun for a few days. After a few days of sun, or even a few hours depending on the intensity of the sun, the herbs will be dry enough to be crumbled into a jar and stored for future use. Of course, you will continue to buy your herbs from a grocer as you can get them, but the dried herbs are excellent for the off-season or for any

time when you are too rushed or otherwise unable to use fresh herbs.

If you've never tried chopped celery leaves sprinkled over tomato salad or lettuce, you have a new treat in store for you. Incidentally, have you ever tried chopped mint fresh or dried? Or a few sprigs of fresh mint kept in the jug of iced water in the refrigerator to impart to the water a rich, refreshing fragrance and extra thirst-quenching powers?

URSULA MAYER

PEN FRIEND

HILTON PATRIC D'ARCY, 31, 21st Street, Columbia 15, Ceylon, is interested in having an Israeli pen friend. She is a mathematician, astronomer and historian.

JUDY VIKING, 15, 1800 Lancaster Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, U.S.A., wants an Israeli pen friend. She collects dolls and stamps and likes to write and read.

ROCHELLE LEEFER, 11, 5000 18th Street, Fairfax, California, U.S.A., would like Israeli pen friends. She likes handicrafts, essays, writing, corresponding and reading.

Galilee Bees Now Work On Overtime Basis

ROYAL jelly for the masses? The bee-keepers at Kibbutz Shamir have solved some of the problems involved, and for all we know the future may open before every Israeli the possibility of availing himself of this super-concentrated store of energy, hormones, nutrients and vitamins at an accessible price.

For the moment the process is still an expensive one. You have to cheat the bees into believing that they are feeding queenly grubs when in fact they are producing for the market, and all a single season can yield in a single season is 200 grams. The work is complex and specialized, in white smocks and with mirrors on their foreheads, like the doctors, the girls gather the tiny eggs of the future queen and delicately place them in the hive's special breeding cells. The moving spirit of the enterprise is David Yehuda, a beekeeper who was allergic to stings and whom the doctors advised not to work in the hive; but he stuck it out and built up an immunity by exposing himself to stings repeatedly.

Royal jelly is not pleasant-tasting and it must be taken in limited quantities if you don't want to find yourself suddenly all eager to start moving mountains. This creates a double problem for the consumer, but the beekeepers at Shamir have solved it by developing a secret process of

mixing the jelly homogeneously with honey.

Galilee is particularly favourable for beekeeping, says David Yehuda, who has been here ten months a year instead of four, eliminating the need to feed the bees on sugar — and raising yields — and the wealth of wild flowers enriches the honey's flavour.

DAVID BLAY

Delicious!

Vanilla  
Chocolate  
Mocha  
Strawberry  
Pineapple

ICE CREAM MIX

Collect the empty bags —

Price about 10¢

It's good — **OSETM**

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## Expert's Study On Danger Of Food Additives

A NUMBER of natural and synthetic compounds used to preserve foods can be dangerous in the long run when taken in large quantities. They include such ordinary substances as citric and ascorbic acids, that have the added properties of improving flavour and food value of fruit juices.

The task of determining the amount of certain of these compounds that can be consumed daily without harmful effects has just been completed by a Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, a highly technical study undertaken for the first time on an international basis.

Earlier meetings of this Joint Committee, concerned with more general aspects of the problem had stressed the need for an evaluation of the toxicological risks in the use of food additives. They recommended that a biological properties of a number of substances where they are widely used to prevent wastage, especially in tropical countries where heat destroys the keeping qualities of many foods.

This meeting of the Committee prepared a monograph on each of the 35 antimicrobials and antioxidants which are commonly used in the information available from every possible source. These probably will be published in the WHO Technical Report Series and should prove to be especially useful in the developing countries to help officials and technicians who are framing and applying laws and regulations for the protection of the public.

These monographs are intended for guidance only, however. Throughout the eight days of the discussion, it was constantly stated that each country ultimately would have to find its own solution to the problem of any particular food additive because conditions of life, food habits and dietary patterns vary so greatly.

Substitution of Additives

But about baby foods the Committee believed that they should be prepared without food additives at all, if possible. The mature person usually equipped with detoxicating mechanisms that are not yet fully developed in a baby, with the result that the risk of poisoning through the indiscriminate use of food preservatives is much greater.

The Committee also noted the serious lack of trained pathologists and toxicologists capable of carrying out the necessary investigations to ensure progress in this field, and recommended that FAO and WHO encourage the establishment of more adequate training facilities.

It also felt that work should continue in evaluating the risks involved in the use of emulsifiers, stabilizers and similar substances added to many foods, and should be extended to include antibiotics, food colours, etc.

(WHO)

NEW LAMPS FROM OLD BOTTLES

SKILL AND PATIENCE PRODUCES CHARMING RESULTS

AFTER this summer's invasion of Italy by Israeli tourists, there will be hardly a home in Israel without its straw-craddled bottle, which the mistress of the home would like to turn into a chic table lamp. It is not as easy to do as the m.a.h. thinks nor as difficult as her husband fears.

First essential is to drill a hole near the base of the lamp for the electric flex. The straw cradle should be carefully parted around the position chosen for the hole, then glued down with ordinary paper glue, so that it will not disintegrate during the drilling. Use a sharp drill bit of 1/16-inch or 7/32-inch diameter (4 1/2 to 5 mm.) in a hand drill. Hold the bottle on your lap to steady it, and start drilling very slowly so that the drill-bit will not slip. Lubricate the drill bit every few minutes with a drop of oil (oil of camphor is recommended) which will make the cutting action easier and remove the powdered glass which would otherwise tend to clog the work. Do not rush the work and do not press too hard, otherwise the bottle may crack. If your drill is really sharp, your hole should be completed in about 15 minutes.

What to Buy

Wire up the lamp with white plastic-covered twin flex, push into the bottle from the outside. Buy a suitably-sized cork from your chemist, and drill a quarter-inch (6.3 mm.) hole in it. Screw the bottom half of the standard-sized or small sized for candle-type lamps, with a threaded brass ferrule to it. The brass ferrule should be a very tight fit in the hole in the cork; screw it by hand part way into the cork. Now connect up the end of the flex that comes up the neck of the bottle, which the mistress of the home would like to turn into a chic table lamp. It is not as easy to do as the m.a.h. thinks nor as difficult as her husband fears.

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## MARGINAL COMMENT

### *Strangers Within the Gate*

*By Srava Shapiro*

George Sanger and Gary Berini, and Prof. Shor. Of outstanding personalities from abroad there will be Adele Marcus from the U.S.A., who will hold a Master Class for pianists and will also give demonstration lessons to explain her method and Prof. Emil Hauser, well-remembered as the founder of the Palestine Conservatoire of Music some twenty five years ago. N.R.

The one-act opera was preceded by a Mozart Adagio and Rondo for "glass harmonica" (played on the celesta by Ruth Menze) flute, oboe, viola and cello and two short polytonal instrumental works.

American composer, Charles  
tives. The second work made  
an original and a very posi-  
tive impression. These works  
were given an earnest and  
clean rendition by H. Tel-  
Oren (clarinet) G. Haas and  
E. Avihayil (oboes), A. Tchay-  
kov (clarinet), Y. Mishori and  
E. Schleifer (horns) Y. Fick-

orensztajn (viola), B. Rozlegalsky (cello), Y. Golyav (double bass), Bass) and Ruth Menze (piano). This was also the ensemble that gave instrumental support to the opera.

**AVIDOM**

**Beit Daniel Seminary**

A S has become already tra-

Director of the Summer Session for Chamber Music (the Fifth). Organized by the Government Tourist Corporation and run in close cooperation with professional organizations, it will open on July 16th and is planned to close on till August 5th. Local artists to take part as teachers include O. Fartos, a well-known composer and pianist, Alexander, Constantin Sanger, and Gary Berntson, and Prof. Shor. Outstanding personalities from abroad there will be Adele Marcus from the U.S.A. who will give a piano class or recitals, and also a group of violinists and will also give demonstration lessons to explain their method and Prof. Emil Kautler, well-remembered as the founder of the Palestine Conservatoire of Music some

## biro

Traders and bankers have been an autochthonal Egyptian element in business, with the purpose of turning the business over to him-  
self.

★

THE Greeks and the Jews have been leaving, the Copts have not. They are Christians, and have not been Arabized. The large part of their religious leadership are being expropriated for the Social Welfare authorities — which means that the Copts go to Moslem rather than to Christian schools. For centuries, the Copts have been the intellectual élite of Egypt. The new régime filled most of the consular posts of any importance with a rôle in the Wafd, too, a rôle which was for many years the preserve of the Ministry of Finance. Today a single member of the Cabinet is charged

— an ungrateful job in which he is constantly on the verge of resignation. But you would look for Coptic names in the social columns of Egyptian newspapers. All high officials have been replaced by Egyptians.

Copts are nervous. Their sense of justice prompts them to assert their loyalty to the State on every occasion and not so appropriate as for, paradoxically, however good a regime may be, its half-measures to order are the Copts' only consolation for their disorderly Moslem neighbors. There was a curious incident in the Sudan which may serve as illustration. A few weeks ago a Cairo paper reported that the Coptic Patriarch had written to the Israel Prime Minister asking him help in exchange

sum of money. This piece of anti-Copt incitement worked, probably, beyond the endangered public of the "Al Ahrām" the still Cairo paper which is controlled by the Government published, a formal admission by an Egyptian priest to the effect that the "Al Ahrām" was a mere forgery, committed out of personal spite against the Patriarch.

SE are the facts. Why should I be interested in the Egyptian situation? Because it indicates a situation of the Egyptian nation. I know too, how much international opinion one can expect from a country that treats own resident so poorly. Jerusalem, July 5.

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retz (non-party),  
(Liberal) and Hamo

# B I L E E

# PETITIO

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IL 240.

Government spokesmen have stated time and again that the general spiritual and intellectual progress of the country is no less important than its technical progress. If so, how does one justify prices like these: IL120 for Prof. Salo Baron's book on Jewish history (40 in the U.S.) and IL2.25 for a very small pocket-book, 75 cents in the U.S. officially and often sold at less than this price? It is important to note that these types of works are not available in Hebrew translation.

The Government could remedy this situation by a subsidy. Surely, the lack of decent public libraries for the average worker and the danger of spiritual and scientific isolation in a small country, make this a question of prime importance.

Yours etc.  
**DR. HAZEL KAPEN**  
Jopassien, June 28.

**PEN FRIENDS**

MRS. MARY AARON, 18, of 7 Travancur Street, Wellington, S. 2, New Zealand, is very keen to find out more about life in Israel and would therefore like to correspond with an Israeli.

LESTER DU BOFF, of 117 S. Duaneville Avenue, Los Angeles 15, California, wishes to correspond with a resident of Jerusalem.

MR. PAUL WEGGLEY, Midling No. 6, Ekensborgsgade 13, Copenhagen 13, Denmark, would like to correspond with an Israeli.

IL 240.

Deference Forces election propaganda. It thus made Mapai against continuing to act as if the Deference Forces belonged to it."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "The Knesset decision was important because it serves as a lesson to all those dealing with Army matters that the eyes of the public are focused on what is happening in and around the Army."

Omee (Histadrut) says that dissension over the refugee problem within Israel can damage the country's interests on the international scene and therefore welcomes the report that the Government is likely to adopt a policy on this issue, agreeable to all its members, according to which an Israeli contribution to the settlement of the problem would be made conditional on Arab willingness to agree to a peace settlement.

However, the paper does not believe that the return of some of the refugees is a solution to the refugee

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## Hoettl Testifies on Last Meeting with Eichmann

## He Told Me 6 Million Jews Had Perished

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Eichmann court yesterday heard extracts from the testimony given in Germany and Austria by two prosecution witnesses, Wilhelm Hoettl and Walter Huppenkothen.

Hoettl's testimony was given in Austria, in the absence of representatives of the prosecution or defence. The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, explained that the Austrian authorities had informed him that the Austrian authorities had no provision for such representation.

The examining judge in Austria nevertheless had expected representatives to be present at the second stage of the interrogation, as, according to Dr. Servatius, the examining judge has questioned a witness behind closed doors, he opens the proceedings to the public and the representatives of the opposing parties are entitled to put further questions to the witness.

In the light of the absence of such representatives, the Austrian judge had declared the proceedings incomplete and ordered Hoettl to be available should the Jerusalem District Court require him to be questioned further.

According to the examining judge, the absence of representatives at the defence and prosecution side had left gaps in the evidence. He said he felt the significance of the Eichmann trial in world history demanded that all possible measures be taken to get at the full truth.

Hoettl said that because of the completely different functions of their offices, he was in Department VI in the Intelligence Branch of the Reich Security Head Office, he very rarely came into contact with Eichmann and knew only that he headed Department IVB, which dealt with Jewish affairs.

Concerning the extermination of the Jews, Hoettl said that until he left Department VI for the Waffen S.S. he knew that the Einsatzkommandos of the Security Police and S.D. had received orders to shoot all Communists and Communist supporters, especially the Jews, among them. Later he heard from Stahlecker that this order had originated from Hitler and had been passed on to the Einsatzkommandos by Heydrich, to whom they were responsible for its execution. There is no doubt, Hoettl said, that Hitler identified the "communists" with the Jews, and his order to exterminate the Communist "Kommunisten" must

be regarded as the basis for the first mass killing of Jews, which apparently started at the beginning of the Russian campaign. He knew of Wehrmacht officers who had refused to carry out the "kommissar" order and had treated Russian Jewish prisoners as ordinary prisoners of war.

As to the "Hungarian Chapter," Hoettl said that Winkelmann, although nominally the head of the Security Police and S.D. in Budapest, had really been only a figurehead, as the police and special units in Hungary received their instructions directly from, and reported directly to, Berlin.

Went to Budapest: Kaltenbrunner, he declared, undoubtedly attributed great importance to the operations in Hungary that he had found it necessary to participate personally in them. To this end he established himself in Budapest from the very first day of the operations—March 19, 1944—remained there for several weeks, running the R.S.H.A. which he headed, from there.

Of Kaltenbrunner himself, Hoettl was anything but complimentary. He described him as a mediocre personality who had risen to high office as a result of his illegal activities in the S.S. after Austria's annexation to Germany. His promotion to head the R.S.H.A. after Heydrich's assassination came as a great surprise even to those in the know, as the man holding this position was, after Goering's influence had declined, perhaps the most important figure in the Reich after Hitler and Himmler. He did not think that Kaltenbrunner had been on particularly close terms with the fact that they both came from Linz, Austria.

Concerning Eichmann's activities in Hungary, Hoettl said he had had the impression that the former was undoubtedly subject in some way to the jurisdiction of the head of the Security Police and S.D. in Budapest, and that he must have been responsible mainly to Müller in Berlin, and thus to Kaltenbrunner.

Hoettl described the last conversation he had with Eichmann in Budapest, just before the German retreat. Eichmann had wanted to get first-hand objective information on the progress of the war, as the official information handed out by the German authorities was anything but reliable. Eichmann claimed to be on his way to Rumania when the conversation took place, appeared to be very nervous and drunk, continuously throughout the hour-long session—as was his habit at that time. He was not sufficiently drunk, however, to be unaware of what he was talking about. Amongst other things, Eichmann had expressed the opinion that his position would be hopeless if the expected collapse of Germany materialized as the Allies regarded him, because of his role in the extermination of the Jews, as one of the major war criminals. Hoettl continued:

"As I had always been curious about the extermination plan and had particularly wanted to

hear genuine figures on the numbers exterminated, I took him up on this. To my great surprise, he said that although the number of the Jews exterminated was a secret, he thought that in the situation in which he then found himself he could tell me, particularly as I was an Austrian. He then told me that to the best of his knowledge six million Jews had perished in the extermination camps and two million at the hands of the Einsatzgruppen or from disease, etc. He added that, according to him, the number must be higher than six million. I cannot remember whether Eichmann tried to offer apologies for himself, but I know that he did not say he felt he was responsible for the extermination, but rather for the death of the Jews, I called it 'murder,' but 'extermination' or 'liquidation'."

Hoettl confirmed that he had said to Eichmann in a radio that he (Eichmann) had sent thousands of Hungarian Jews to the extermination camps and that the best and noblest way of describing him was as "Death's great expediter."

Huppenkothen Testimony: Walter Huppenkothen, parts of whose testimony before an examining judge in Cologne were read into the record after Hoettl's testimony, Department IVB in the R.S.H.A. This department dealt with counter-intelligence.

Huppenkothen, testifying on Müller's attitude towards his subordinates, said that he had often ignored his inferior subordinates, but in general, there were many complaints about him. It often happened that Müller overruled his subordinates' decisions, or changed them, or held them up. He had received instructions from his own superiors.

Towards his superiors he was exaggeratedly servile, while he treated his subordinates rudely and arrogantly. He frequently reprimanded me for taking decisions on my own initiative. I do not know whether he behaved similarly towards Eichmann's department; but, in general, there were many complaints about him. It often happened that Müller overruled his subordinates' decisions, or changed them, or held them up. He had received instructions from his own superiors.

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offensive against Communism. Eichmann, said Huppenkothen, then, undoubtedly had been responsible directly to Müller. He might even have had direct access to Heydrich (and later Kaltenbrunner) or to Himmler himself. He had no knowledge of that, but he imagined that they would not have gone over Müller's head.

Huppenkothen confirmed that Müller had often given his referents special and secret commissions, without the knowledge of their immediate superiors. This was greatly disapproved of by the department heads, who even complained to him about it. He did not know, however, whether he had given any of Eichmann's subordinates any such special secret commissions.

On many occasions, both important and unimportant, he treated his subordinates rudely and arrogantly. He frequently reprimanded me for taking decisions on my own initiative. I do not know whether he behaved similarly towards Eichmann's department; but, in general, there were many complaints about him. It often happened that Müller overruled his subordinates' decisions, or changed them, or held them up. He had received instructions from his own superiors.

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